

Signals.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
BRUMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SALE
VOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" (T. 6,000)	About TUESDAY, 2nd August.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG" (T. 18,300)	WEDNESDAY, 24th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"BULOW" (T. 16,920)	About WEDNESDAY, 24th August.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BOHNE" (T. 3,050)	End of August.
MANILA, YAP, ANGARU, MARVUN, NEWGUINEA, BANG, SYDNEY and BOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" (T. 6,000)	SATURDAY, 10th Sept., Daylight.

* Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy New System of Telephones.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1910.

Intimations.

KWONG FUNG YUEN,
HEAD OFFICE—No. 53, Des Voeux Road West,
TIMBER-YARDS—Kennedy Town.TIMBER MERCHANTS,
SAW MILL OWNERS,
AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
TO
H.R.M. Naval and Military
Authorities.I HAVE always on hand large stock of
American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon
Pine, Teak, Yacca, Hardwoods, Oregon Spur,
Chinese Spur, Chinese Pine of all descriptions.
Inspection invited to the Yards.
Best Terms.
Quick delivery.LEUNG TAI,
Managing Director,
Hongkong, 10th August, 1910.OSMAN &
CASUM,
1 & 2, D'AGUILAR STREET.JUST UNPACKED
Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS
& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.Samples on application.
Coast Port Orders carefully
executed.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1910.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of Hongkong Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.
Undertakers and Executed.SHEWAN, TOMEY & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1910.

NEW SHOP!
JUST OPENED!!DO NOT MISS LOOKING AT
OUR WONDERFUL SELEC-
TIONS OF
RARE JEWELS,

&c., &c., &c.

MOHIDEEN &
CO.Dealers in
CEYLON PRECIOUS
STONES, &c.,38 & 40, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910.

VETARZO BRAIN AND
NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest development and achievement of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, strain, fear, and hate, or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local rheumatisms, general debility, and all forms of nervous debility, are the result of strain, overstrain, fatigue, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, etc., etc., etc. The pleasurable restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, palpitation, headache, bearing down sensations, nervous debility, etc., etc., etc. This remarkable compound, after its special properties, has been tested by this highly scientific preparation, "Vetarzo," giving up to the greatest generality, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wasting wasting discharges, invigorates the heart, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigor to what had so rapidly passed away.

"Vetarzo" is a registered trademark of the VETARZO MEDICINE CO. LTD., BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

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THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK. NO. 2 DOCK. NO. 3 DOCK.

Docking Length 515 ft. Docking Length 376 ft. Docking Length 381 ft.

Width of Entrance 80 ft. Width of Entrance 50 ft. Width of Entrance 63 ft.

Water on Block 8 ft. Water on Block 8 ft. Water on Block 8 ft.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Capitalist and Owners is especially called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery, of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always on hand, (plates, angles and nail shafts all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Seiling Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating device is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roads, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repair.

Telephone: Nos 376, 506, or 631.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1910.

APPENDICITIS AND ITS CAUSES.

Sir LAUDER BRONTE'S NOVEL THEORY.

Some important medical papers were read at the Health Congress at Birkenhead over which Mr. W. H. Lever presided.

Sir Lauder Bron特, the president of the Preventive Medicine and Vital Statistics Society, gave it as his opinion that

appendicitis, now, at any rate, apparently coincided with the alteration in the method of grading coal.

Koch's discovery of the tubercular bacillus, he added, had enabled us to combat with considerable success the white plague, consumption — that fatal disease which seemed to carry off, as its victim, the most robust, and most intelligent, the most shabby, and most lovable of the household.

We had now the knowledge which,

if properly and scientifically and constantly applied, would make consumption as rare in this country as it is at the present time.

But as one disease disappears another seems to come forward.

CONVEYANCE OF DISEASE.

The most pressing problem at present was to ascertain not only the nature of the microbes which cause disease, but the means by which they were carried from one living body to another.

Three years ago he had urged the establishment by the Government of a Chair, or, better still, an Institute, of Scientific Entomology.

This suggestion had received the approval of the Colonial Office. The outcome of an inquiry made by Lord Curzon was that the question was now being considered by the Government, and the Colonial Office had formed a committee for entomological research.

It had sent out entomologists to East and West Africa, and was making arrangements for co-operation between entomologists in all Protectorates with the British Museum, with the London and Liverpool Schools of Tropical Medicine, and with other institutions in the country.

Such co-operation would be of the greatest value, and they hoped that thereby many diseases might be practically abolished.

(Charr.)

PARTY WARFARE AND HYGIENE.

Prof. Sir William Ramsay devoted his address to sewage disposal. He advocated the establishment of more efficient river boards under a central authority. With this object, he said a Bill was drafted during the last Government when Mr. Walter Long was President of the Local Government Board.

John Burns, the present President, had twice promised to introduce a similar Bill during last session and during the previous one, but the exigencies of party warfare had rendered its introduction impossible.

In fact, politics were now in such a state that few measures, however necessary or useful for the public good, had a chance of being considered unless they tended to draw attention to party differences; a measure approved of by both parties of the State was, little chance of being introduced, and the day of private Bills was past.

Such was the sad state to which our system of party government had come. If a Prime Minister were to say to his Cabinet, "Gentlemen, let us consider for once what measures will secure the ascent of our opponents and what will prove of greatest service to the country," he would not be listened to.

GROUND LANDLORD'S DUTY.

The Town Planning and Municipal Architecture Section was presided over by Mr. H. Virigin, M.P. In contrast to the injury wrought by the bad conditions prevailing in crowded city tenements, he said, the vital statistics of Port Said, Bourj, Lattak, Hamid, Balog, and other healthily laid-out estates brought out very clearly that with improved surroundings we practically got a new type of individual.

In the great task that lay ahead the co-operation of all interests must as far as possible be secured. The great ground landlord must be invited to realize that some moral responsibility attaches to ground rent drawing. A public-spirited and honest town council officials could do much to forward the work.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE HOME.

A special conference of ladies on domestic hygiene, child study, and social economy was presided over by the Countess Grosvenor, who said she was glad of the opportunity to plead the cause of the thousands of factory girls who through their industry contributed so much to the revenue of the country as a whole.

They were unaccustomed and little thought of their work was; monotonous, and their life hard.

There was a beautiful task for women by providing happy evasions of recreation and instruction to brighten the lives of these workers. Most of all was it the home they must strengthen and fortify, for there were many forces at work to undermine this sacred ideal.

At this section the Earl of Merton read a paper on the unwise sentimentalism to our present educational and social influences, which was tending to weaken the moral fibre of children and becoming a serious national danger. We were raising up a generation too largely composed of men and women who had never been trained to put their whole soul, mind, and bodies into the performance of the duty of the moment; he said. It was an unwise sentiment which prevented the State from dealing effectively with systematic idleness, which endangers the protection of society, against the violent, the criminal, the idle, and the evil-doer.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARFARE.

For the benefit of Native Officers and sailors of Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be established in each of the following stations under the name that any of the above Day Signals may be used in the daytime.

Cape Rock, America.

Wedges, Sea of Japan.

Star, Korea.

Cross, China.

Tad Po, China.

This will be done by the substitution of a cone-shaped conical signal mast for the ordinary mast.

Further details will be given in the next issue.

The signals will be hoisted at the Harbour Office.

In the event of the information conveyed by this signal being published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at night, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

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Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY
A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in Scotland
or
GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOG
BRAND
GUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1901.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Communication.SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)
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WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post-subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1901.

OPIUM RESTRICTIONS.

From the exclusive information which we were enabled to publish yesterday, it becomes obvious that the British and the Chinese Governments are on the verge of a disagreement as serious as any that has occurred in the history of the opium trade; and there has been not a few. Perfidious Albion has been credited at one time or another with foisting her Hindoo products of the poppy upon China to the detriment of the Chinese people. Even her own nationals have denounced the Mother Country for her participation in a trade that Exeter Hall describes as vicious and inhuman. But, as a matter of fact, the Chinese themselves, who are the most interested party, have never had anything antagonistic to say against the import of the Indian drug—until recently. From the different Consular reports upon the open ports of China anyone can see that the Chinese who do consume opium prefer the Indian varieties of *Patna* and *Baumur* to against the product of the poppy-fields of *Feuchien* or *Shantung*. It is not within the province of this writing to discuss the good or the evil that may result in consequence of addiction to the opium trade. Although in a broad sense we may express the opinion that the smoking of opium in moderation is a less harmful than the consumption of alcohol in European countries, it is not to be denied that the Indian opium is more easily absorbed into the body than the Chinese, and China had some to

an agreement with regard to the opium trade, and that now China has allowed her Viceroy at Canton to promulgate regulations which are entirely at variance with the established understanding, thereby causing international bickerings and possible estrangement. When the late Emperor decreed that China was to depart from the opium habit and asked the assistance of the European Powers in stopping importations of foreign opium into the country, there were many people—both Chinese and Europeans—who, reading between the lines, foretold trouble brewing. The crafty ones averred that this Imperial decree was posted simply for the purpose of ousting the Indian product and of encouraging poppy cultivation in China. However, the Liberal Government then in power at Home treated the representations of the Chinese Throne as utterly bona fide and entered into an agreement whereby the import of Indian opium would be gradually extirpated, on the basis of a ten per cent. reduction in each year, extending over a decade. This, one would consider, was an eminently fair and equitable arrangement. It is an accepted axiom amongst civilised nations that the morals of a people cannot be rectified or made better on the instant by legislation. Even China herself, in the matter of granting the concession of a national Parliament to her subjects, has provided for a probationary or experimental period of nine years before issuing her final decree for the convention of that assembly. As we have already said, the agreement arrived at between the British and Chinese Governments was eminently just. Concessions were made on both sides. Britain agreed to relinquish finally the opium traffic—one of the most fruitful sources of revenue of her Indian Empire and a very important asset in the balance-sheets of her Crown Colonial possessions in the Straits Settlements and Hongkong. On the other hand, China did not insist upon an immediate exclusion of the India-grown product but agreed to its eradication being extended over a period of ten years. Had the conditions of this arrangement been faithfully carried out, mostly all the material advantages obviously would have accrued to China. But what do we find? Instead of carrying out to the letter her part of this compact, China through her Viceroy at Canton commits a gross violation of her undertaking, amounting not only to a severe blow to the welfare of accredited British merchants in Hongkong but to an indirect insult to British prestige. In defiance of all conventions, the Viceroy calmly issues an order that all opium imported into Kwangtung shall be subject to an additional tax of \$300 per chest and enforces his unjustifiable decree by the most unbridled and summary measures that can well be imagined. As was stated, in our special article in yesterday's issue of the *Telegraph*, the latest action of this high functionality has been the establishment of an Opium Office at Samsui and the institution of a cordon of officers extending along the coast from Swatow to the West River in order to prevent the importation into the Province of any opium upon which this illegal impost has been paid. The cases of seizure which we quoted yesterday are palpably unjust. Under the Chefoo Convention, the Customs transit certificate for opium bears the same from any further tax or duty while in transport to the interior, yet here we have instances of opium being confiscated by the Kowloon Opium Office in spite of the fact that import and *lesu* duties had been paid upon it, that the papers were all in order, and that all the Convention requirements had been complied with in the last degree. Not only that, for, as we have recorded already, in the case of the Sunlong seizure of two chests of properly attested opium, the unfortunate owner himself was arrested and taken in chains to Canton under an armed escort and only regained his liberty by signing a bond to cover a heavy fine. In the circumstances, it is little matter for wonder that the British merchants interested should have made instant complaint to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Colonial Government regarding this gross violation of their rights; and we trust that the consequent representations which have been made to Teng-ling, both from the Colonial Office and from the Foreign Office in London, will lead to an elimination of the existing injustice under which the opium merchants of Hongkong are at present labouring, with the trade in a state of practical stagnation. Mr. G. Thorpe, an attorney of Greenwich.

THE TOKYO CALAMITY.

From the accounts which have reached us of the terrible catastrophe that has befallen the city of Tokyo and its neighbourhood, it is apparent that a great misfortune is now pressing upon the very heart of Japan. The floods which have devastated the Capital and district have caused the loss of hundreds of lives, the destruction of thousands of dwellings, and the denudation of vast portions of Tokyo's working population. According to our information, a great many of the flooded districts, suffering privations and hardships, almost beyond imagination, are now in a state of complete destitution. The scale point to be considered here is that the British and Chinese had some to

HONGKONG CORRESPONDENCE.

ALLEGED EMIGRATION SCANDAL.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, in the Supreme Court, this afternoon, Mr. M. W. Slade, KC, instructed by Mr. Reader Hants, made an application on behalf of Lo Tuan-tse, a prisoner detained under warrant at the Central Police Station, for a writ to be directed to the Captain of the Superintendent of Police to show cause why he should not bring up the body of the prisoner to be discharged from Police custody. Then Mr. W. Keen Davies, x-c, Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. L. Davies, SC, from the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared on behalf of the Crown. The Captain Superintendent of Police was also present in Court.

Mr. Slade stated that fresh affidavits had been filed that morning. Everything had been done in a great hurry. They had only just had information and the Government had refused to give the prisoner time, and were going to send him away that very evening. His Lordship had granted a *ruler* in the form of a banishment order. They had now ascertained facts more closely and filed fresh affidavits. The question was, who was to begin—Council or the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General—Perhaps it would be impudent on the part of my friend to state the ground on which he is making the application. His Lordship—Do you agree, Mr. Attorney? The Attorney-General—I'm not used to oppose bills.

Mr. Slade—Let's deal with the ground on which the Crown opposed my application. The Crown wished to send my client away without his trial.

Mr. Slade—It is always better to avoid two arguments.

Mr. Slade—Yes, my Lord.

In opening the case, Mr. Slade stated that he made the application under Ordinance 1 of 1882, whereby the Governor-in-Council was empowered to prohibit a person from residing in the Colony and to make an order for banishment. It is purported pursuant of that section an order was made and served on the prisoner on Saturday last. The order stated that "Whereas it was deemed desirable that the prisoner should not reside in the Colony for one year, he is hereby ordered to leave the Colony within two days of this date" (10th August). The order was served on the prisoner on the 13th August, and he was detained in Police custody until he should leave the Colony. The grounds on which the order was made out was because the prisoner was said to be associated with an unlawful society for bringing men into the Colony to whom false promises were made, for purposes of emigration. That might mean anything—it might refer to an illegal partnership. His argument was that the prisoner had been given an opportunity to defend himself. The Attorney-General—What is your right?

Mr. Slade—Right of liberty.

His Lordship—What is your right at bottom?

Mr. Slade—The order has been illegally made and it's therefore not binding, because it has not given my client any opportunity to defend himself.

The Attorney-General—Wait, before the Executive Council?

Mr. Slade—Yes.

Mr. Lordship—You must keep yourself strictly within the Ordinance.

Mr. Slade—I'm going to ask your Lordship to keep you self strictly within the Ordinance.

The words of the Ordinance does not confer upon the Governor-in-Council any power.

Counsel then proceeded to read the Emigration Act and submitted that the words contained therein absolutely applied to the Governor-in-Council. The Governor-in-Council was not an autocrat free to act as he pleased.

His Lordship—Supposing there was no question of illegality. Supposing the Governor-in-Council decides to banish a person merely for the sake of the Colony?

Mr. Slade—The Governor's discretion cannot be interfered with. He can, for instance, banish every one-eyed man but he cannot do so without giving him an opportunity to show he is two-eyed.

His Lordship—What has he?—Right of liberty.

He has no right to be here. He is allowed to remain in the Colony.

It is in fact Parliament is passed expelling all aliens when there's an end of it, but where preference is made in respect of certain aliens, the Governor can't expel him without giving him an opportunity to defend himself.

Then you'll be depriving the Governor of his right.

No, he might be accused by spite or malice. He cannot exercise his rights arbitrarily. He must be up to account for his action. If he differentiates in a case he would be acting in a judicial capacity. By the law of England, it would be illegal to condemn a man unheard.

Counsel read Mr. Harris' affidavit, which stated that an interview with the Governor-in-Council had been refused prisoner. He then proceeded to read prisoner's affidavit, which stated that prisoner was arrested at the end of the 16th August, and no trial or hearing subsequent to that date had been given or opportunity to be heard.

The Attorney-General—I'm not necessary for me to reply to my friend but if I'm called upon I'm willing to file an affidavit. The prisoner had his day of the charge and was invited one of the officers to be cross-examined.

Mr. Slade—These let's have the evidence.

Proceeding, Mr. Slade stated that assuming the prisoner was wrong then the Governor was an absolute autocrat. He hoped that his Lordship would make an order so as to enable him to appeal to the Full Court.

Such conduct would not be tolerated unless approved by the highest tribunal in the land.

The Chief Justice—The Attorney-General has got a point there.

Mr. Slade—Yes, I am afraid so.

His Lordship—This is a point of law.

Mr. Slade—That's the point of law.

His Lordship—This is a point of law.

Mr. Slade—That's the point of law.

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Mr. Slade—That's the point of law.

His Lordship (to Mr. Slade) You have acted as an official citizen. Perhaps you will take the official view. The accusations of Government, even, rather heavily upon me (laughing).

Mr. Slade—Surely the necessities of Government don't prevent you from giving the man an opportunity to be heard?

After further argument, his Lordship said he would refer the case to the Full Court.

Mr. Slade—The case of a similar nature by Mr. Pollock, then Acting Police Judge.

The Attorney-General—As regards his argument, we have fully met it.

His Lordship said it was imperative on the case to go to the Full Court.

Mr. Slade—I ask that bill be fixed.

His Lordship—Do you agree, Mr. Attorney?

The Attorney-General—I'm not used to oppose bills.

Mr. Slade—Let's deal with the ground on which the Crown opposed my application.

The Crown wished to send my client away without his trial.

Mr. Slade—The Crown opposed my application.

His Lordship—The Crown for certain reasons known to it wishes to detain this man.

Mr. Slade—Your Lordship has power to grant bail.

The Attorney-General—Government has to deal with a large number of banishment cases and if your Lordship grant bail you would be establishing a precedent.

The hearing was adjourned until the conclusion of the Criminal sessions.

ANTI-AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

ANOTHER TELEGRAM FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Canton, 16th August.

On the 15th instant the Canton Self-Government Society received a telegram from the Chinese residing in San Francisco, which reads as follows:

To the Canton Self-Government Society—

The American exclusive laws are most abominable.

His Lordship—Your Lordship has power to

call a meeting to get certain *decrees* which would

take him near that section without infringing it. He then asked witness—Was the information received from somebody who put the chandals on you?

Witness hesitated and finally said: I don't know.

MONSTROUSLY UNFAIR.

THE CORONATION PROCLAIMED.

A PICTURESQUE OLD-TIME CEREMONIAL.

HERALDS CHALLENGED AT TEMPLE BAR.

With the ancient ceremonial the College of Heralds proclaimed in the streets of London yesterday, at His Majesty's pleasure touching his Royal Coronation and the solemnity thereof, reports the *Morning Post* of 22nd ult. The ceremony which followed closely the lines of that in 1902 announcing the Coronation of King Edward VII, took place successively at Fleet, our St. James's Palace, at Charing-cross, at Temple Bar, and at the Royal Exchange. Though rain threatened, the processions were watched by large crowds of people at the various points.

Shortly before eleven o'clock the various officers of arms made their appearance at St. James's Palace, and the Kings-of-Arms, the heralds, the pursuivants, and sergeants-at-arms went to one of the private rooms at York House to assume their medieval tabards. The Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk) drove down from St. James's, already robed. Over his Earl Marshal's uniform he wore the Order of the Garter and a number of decorations. The heralds' party immediately before eleven o'clock passed through the state rooms in St. James's Palace on their way to Fleet-courts, where the proclamation was to be read.

W. RICHARD D. KING AND O'LEARY.

Meanwhile the King and Queen retired to one of the apartments of Marlborough House, commanding a view of the picturesque and interesting scene, without being themselves in public notice. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught also went to Marlborough House, but took up their position at the garden wall overlooking Vauxhall-borough-yard, the scene of the royal progress from the royal grounds. With them were Sir William Garington, Lord Ashby, and other members of the King's household. Presently these were joined by Princess Mary, dressed in black, and little Prince George, in white sailor-costume. Near Princes-court were posted a detachment of the Life Guards, mounted, a guard of honour of Grenadiers with fixed bayonets, and the band of the Grenadiers, which during the period of waiting played a number of selections.

THE P. O. L. MATION.

Precisely at eleven o'clock a party of state trumpeters, resplendent in gold-laced uniforms, passed through the Palace windows onto the terrace, and blew a fanfare of trumpets to announce the approach of the Kings-of-Arms and other officials of the College of Heralds.

The Duke of Norfolk took up his position immediately behind the trumpeters, and when they had sounded their fanfares made way for the heralds' party.

Garter King-of-Arms read the proclamation very slowly and distinctly, the reading occupying exactly ten minutes. At its conclusion the guard of honour gave a royal salute, and Sir Alfred Scott Gatty, holding up the proclamation and raising his right hand, cried in a loud voice, "God save the King." The band of the Grenadiers struck up "God save the King," and this part of the ceremony concluded.

The heralds' party, without troubling, passed from the Palace to Coombe-court, where royal cæsures were in waiting to take them to the other points at which the proclamation was to be read. The procession passed along Pall-mall on its way to Charing-cross. The ceremony at Trafalgar-sq. occupied just 15 minutes. A big crowd, estimated at 10,000, assembled on the pathways and "lands" facing the King Charles statue.

At a given signal, a fanfare was sounded by the trumpeters, and Mr. William H. Weldon, C. V. O., Nonoy King-at-Arms, stepping up to his carriag, facing the statue, read the proclamation, concluding with the words "God save the King" at which all hats were raised. A softer fanfare of trumpets signalled the conclusion of the ceremony, and the cavalcade, headed by mounted police and military escort, moved off at 11.7 at walking pace along the Strand towards Temple Bar.

AT TEMPLE BAR.

Temple Bar, marking the entrance to the City, was as usual on such occasions, the scene of a picturesque ceremony. The first splash of colour to come into a somewhat dreary and sombre picture—the thin drizzling rain was now falling—was imparted by the gay scarlet uniforms of the City trumpeters, leading the procession of the Corporation of London, the principal figure in which was the acting Lord Mayor (Sir H. G. Davies) in his civic robes, and accompanied by the aldermen and officials of the City.

A silken cord, to mark the place of the double gate of the old days, was coiled up at the base of the City ready to be stretched across the road, as a sign of civic rejoicing.

"WHO COMES THERE?"

It was not till a quarter to twelve that there were any signs of the approach of the officers of arms and escort from St. James's Palace.

A couple of mounted constables were followed by a dashing escort of Life Guards in glittering chits and with waving plumes; after which came the Kings-of-Arms, heralds, and pursuivants, bluejackets being on horseback.

"Who comes there?" rang out the voice of Capt. Ward, the City Marshal, to which the pursuivants replied: "The officer-of-arms, who demands entrance into the City to proclaim the Coronation of His Majesty George the Fifth and Her Majesty Queen Mary." "Advance, His Majesty's officers-of-arms," was the City Marshal's rejoinder, and the same time, the cord below lowered, the pursuivants entered over the boundary into the City.

CITY M.P. IN DEFENCE VINDICATED.

Whether the Order of Council in hand he was compelled to, the City Marshal, in the acting Lord Mayor's opinion, after the customary examination of the document, was enabled to do so, and Sir Horatio Davies, of the City Council, having been questioned, the ceremony proceeded to take place, and the heralds were enabled to perform my duty in a very satisfactory manner.

THE Governor of Timor intends to call a meeting to be held at the Victoria Hall, on the 21st August, to consider the document, having been presented to him by the City Council, having been signed by the members of the City Council, and to perform my duty in a very satisfactory manner.

After further parley with the heraldic masters, the City Marshal was directed to admit them, and at the foot of Chancery-lane the proclamation was read by Richmond Herald.

Once more the trumpets sounded, and then the Lord Mayor, Alderman Recorder, Sheriff, and officers of the City fell into the procession immediately after the officers-of-arms, and the whole passed together down Fleet-street—lined on each side by crowds of spectators—to the Royal Exchange, where with similar ceremony the proclamation was read by Somerset Herald. The procession then returned to St. James's Palace.

THE CORONATION COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the Coronation Committee was held at the Treasury yesterday afternoon. Although the proceedings lasted but a few minutes, the committee passed three or four orders, of which one concerned the appointment of an executive committee, which will be a much smaller body than the special committee of the Privy Council, and will be entrusted with the drawing up of suggestions for the coronation arrangement. The names of the members of the executive committee appointed at yesterday's brief meeting will be published shortly.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH CHINA.

Singapore, July 26.—Mr. Mowat's speech of last night, he referred to an offer which had been made by His Majesty's Government to China to continue the present opium arrangements for another period of three years. The exact meaning of this may not be generally understood. "We have the arrangement with China was first made an undertaking was given that the export of Indian opium to China would be reduced by one-tenth, part every year, starting in 1912. It was, however, laid down that after three years the position would be reviewed, in order to see whether China had moved along with us in the suppression of its opium production and consumption. If China was not found to have advanced "per plauso," the further reduction of Indian exports would be reconsidered. At the Shanghai Commission, China had to admit officially that she could give no statistical proof of the reduction of cultivation within her territory. It was accordingly suggested that an inquiry should be made in the different opium producing provinces by a British Official with a view to ascertain the quantity of cultivation which now exists, and to laying down the base for comparison in the future. This inquiry has not been set on foot in charge of Sir Alexander Foote. Meanwhile, His Majesty's Government have offered China a confirmation, for another three years of the reduction in our exports, on the understanding that at the expiry of this second period, the position will be reviewed in the light of the statistics that will have been obtained by them.

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VALLAMBROSA RUBBER.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The report of the directors of the Vallambrosa Rubber Company for the year ending March 31, 1910, has been issued and is as follows:

VALLAMBROSA
Acreage. Rubber in all bearing 930 acres, rubber in partial bearing 48 acres, rubber not in bearing 50 acres, cacoons 50 acres, grass, roads, etc. 14 acres—1,035 acres.

In the latest report from the estates Mr. Bailey gives the following particulars:—The average number of trees per acre on the east division is 127; trees and west division 68 trees.

Crop.—The amount of rubber harvested during the year was 37,915 lbs, being 7,411 lbs. over the estimate. This was obtained from the 120 acres old rubber and about 25 acres of the 183 acre clearing which was tapped during part of the year. The crop realised a gross average price of Rs. 34 per lb.

The London expenses, which include marine insurance, discount, brokerage, and remuneration of London agent amounted to 481 per lb., making the net price in London 74.14d. per lb.

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COMMERCIAL.

August 17th, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber share, which are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Allard 59
Anglo-Malaya 71.5
Anglo-Malaya 59
Dagowines 16
Bata Tigris 102.6
Portland 7.7
Sukit Klang (pp) 6.7
Bukit Rajahs 1
Caray United 24.7 prem.
Castilleids 120
Changkat Serdangs 31.3
Cheras (pari paid) 18
Do. (fully paid) 31.8
Damanas 16.7/6
Eastern Internationals 25.7 prem.
Fed. Selangors 1
Glencales 23.50
Glensheld 1
Golcondas 22.6
Golden Hope 1
Highlands and Lowlands 12.7
Indangels 21.7
Inch Kenneths 1
Jequies 1
Jonglanders 1
Kemuning 7.7 prem.
Kuala Lumpurs 18.7/6
Lanadrons (fully paid) 1
Lanadrons 1
Latob 1
Lediungs 50
Linggiis 15.9
London Asiatics 13.7/6
London Ventures 10.6
Merlimaus 7.7/6
Pajams 31.3
Pegohs 31.3
Rubber Trusts 32.6 prem.
Saggis 37.0
Sandycrofts 53.3
Sapongs 1
Seafields 1
Sekangs 32.6 prem.
Sefolds 7.7/6
Singapore & Johores 51.6
Siquaria Farms 15.7
Sugel Chohs 11.0
Sugel Kapars 10.6/3

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANGUARD, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER, SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN"
SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH.	FRIDAY, SEPT. 23RD.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	"ALLAN LINE"
SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH.	FRIDAY, OCT. 14TH.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, OCT. 5TH.	FRIDAY, NOV. 4TH.
"MONTEAGLE"
TUESDAY, NOV. 8TH.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	From St. John.
SATURDAY, NOV. 5TH.	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND"
"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.	FRIDAY, DEC. 2ND.
"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.	12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress" of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus. Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also to the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Metal and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line).
7/110.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Government of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars can be obtained from agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being equivalent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 141.

Via New York 141.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Bats of Passage and Fright, apply to—

D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

13

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANGI	THURSDAY, 18th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	FOOKSANGI	THURSDAY, 18th Aug., 5 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGBANG	FRIDAY, 19th Aug., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	SATURDAY, 20th Aug., Noon.
TIENTSIN	CHIEONGSHING	SUNDAY, 21st Aug., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANGI	TUESDAY, 23rd Aug., Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANGI	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namang* and *Fooching* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Island Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chaofo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Telephone No. 215, Hongkong, 16th August, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE,

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment; also shortest and easiest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Commerce Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G.	Tonnage	Leaves
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"..... Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,198	WED'DAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA v. MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"PAWANA MARU"..... Capt. T. Ochiai	6,059	WED'DAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.	

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers illustrated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE,

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"..... Y. Kuburaki	SUNDAY, 21st Aug., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOHOW	"BUJUN MARU"..... Captain Y. Fuselo	THURSDAY, 25th Aug., at Noon.

SPECIAL REDUCTION of 20% will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to FOOHOW during the two months of August and September, 1910.

CHEAPEST THROUGH-PASSAGE to NANKING, in connection with The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st Class. 2nd Class. 3rd Class.

77.00 \$55.00 \$27.00

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class cabin AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailing, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local-Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1910.

16

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1910
MARSEILLE, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	HITACHI MARU, Capt. N. Matsumoto, Tons 7000 MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Murai, Tons 9000 KANAGAWA MARU, Capt. C. H. Butler, Tons 7000	WED'DAY, 31st Aug., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 14th Sept., at Daylight. THURSDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADOGIMARU, Capt. Horikiri, Tons 7000	SATURDAY, 10th Sept., from KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	AWA MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 7000 INABA MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 13th Sept., at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BR. SEANIE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon. FRIDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon.
BOMBA, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	BIRGO MARU, Capt. S. G. Parsons, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 3rd Aug., at 8 A.M.
MOJI & KOBE	TOJA MARU, Capt. Y. Nomura, Tons 6000	THURSDAY, 18th Aug., at 6 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	WEDNESDAY, 17th Aug., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU, Capt. E. Cope, Tons 9000	THURSDAY, 18th Aug., at Noon.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES BETWEEN

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING AKI MARU 30TH MAY, ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA RETURN, KOBE RETURN, MOJI RETURN, NAGASAKI RETURN.

1st Class..... \$120 \$110 \$100 \$90

2nd " 80 70 60 50

With option of call between calling ports in Japan.

1 Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. 2 Cargo only. 3 Carries deck passengers. Calling at Saigon. 4 Omitting Keelung & Shimizu.

1 Through Passage Tickets issued in the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and ATLANTIC STEAMERS. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 5 days; to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 5 days.

For further information, apply to YUNG FANG, BAILLIET, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Morris, E. S. KADOURIE & CO. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000 \$25,000	\$2,027,018	25/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/91-\$15.12	5% \$950 buyers \$493
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	27	26	\$1,409 \$3,000	\$10,553	5/- (London 1/6) for 1903	5% \$70 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	none	\$10 for 1908	6% \$167 1/2 & 8.	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	25	25	Tls. 22,103 Tls. 31,153 Tls. 14,033	Tls. 307,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5% Tls. 115 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$2,71,000 \$1,11,348 \$1,05,249 \$7,1,058	\$157,984	Final of \$10 per share, making in all \$10 per share for 1903 and interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	6% \$840 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$291,403 \$159,504	\$17,7,547	5/- for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$1 on account of 19.9.	7% \$100 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$550,341 \$10,168	\$4,8,426	50 and bonus 5/- for 1908	7% \$111
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,400,000	\$4,16,218	5/- for 1908	8% \$350 sellers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	Dr. 5,7,7	5% for 1906	50 buyers	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	Dr. 5,7,7	5% for year ending 30.6.1908	\$27 sellers	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co, Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	322,765	Final of \$10 for account 1910	5% \$314 sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co, Ltd. (Polar) Do. (Debern.)	60,000	25	25	Dr. 5,7,7	5/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 5% ex 1/9 1/10-33.1.54.	500 sellers	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	21	21	31,994	3rd in. of 2/- per share (coupl. Ns. 12) making 1/4 for 1907 and 1/4 for 1908	5% \$24 sellers	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	11,159	A dividend of 2 1/2% for yr. ending 30.1.1910 A bonus of 5% for yr. ending 30.1.1910	41% \$12 sellers	
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	Dr. 5,10,900	5/- per share for 1909	6% \$167	
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	Dr. 5,15,803	5/- for 1897	\$26 sellers	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,00	Tls. 800 sellers	
MINING.							
China Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	21	21	1,215,300	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9% Tls. 16	
Headwaters Mining Company	65,000	Ps. 10	Ps. 10	none	First year	Ps. 10	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	21	18/10	44,738	5/- per share 13th dividend	5% \$24 sellers	
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co, Ltd.	50,000	21	21	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	44%	
DOCKS, WHARFS & GODOWNS.	500,000	G 513	G 513	none	5/- for year ending 31.12.05	1/91 sellers	
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co, Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	515,175	5/- for 1909	5/- for 1908	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co, Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	530,000 \$3,493 \$10,000	500,847	5/- for 1909	554 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	388,442	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	5/- 1/2 & 50 b.	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co, Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	521,000	Tls. 6,36	Tls. 76	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	515,057 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 185,000	Tls. 9,322	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1909	7% Tls. 116
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co, Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 100 sellers	
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	31,000	\$14,611	\$160 buyers	
Hongkong Land Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	45,975	5/- for year ending 31.12.05	5% \$84 1/2 sellers	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co, Ltd.	8,000	\$10	\$10	510,000	5/- for half year ending 31.12.03	5% \$84 1/2 buyers	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	315,945	Final 5/- for 1909	6% \$28 sellers	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	315,850	5/- for 1909	5% \$34 buyers	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	1,151,045	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6% Tls. 112	
West Point Building Company, Limited	13,500	\$50	\$50	1,000,000	Final of \$1.85 making in all 3.00 per share for 1909	6% \$39 sellers	
COTTON MILLS.							
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 10,000 Tls. 49,998	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.12.09	5% Tls. 110 sellers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	310,000 \$10,000	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5% \$15	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 571	
Lau-kung-new Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co, Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	20,000	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 684	
Say Chas Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 11,171	Tls. 25 for 1909	Tls. 240	
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	1,1510 \$0,040	15% per share for 1908	5% \$100 buyers	
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	51,000	60 cents for 1909	5% \$29 sellers	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	21	21	45,975	60 cents on old shares and 60 cents on new shares	5% \$24 sellers	
Do. Do. Special shares	50,000	21	21	510,000	5/- for half year ending 31.12.03	5% \$84 1/2 buyers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	310,000	Final 5/- for 1909	6% \$28 sellers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	57/8	56	315,000	5/- for 1909	5/- for 1908	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	315,000	5/- for 1909	5/- for 1908	
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	315,000	5/- for 1909	5/- for 1908	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	5/- for 1909	5% \$100 buyers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	510,000 \$41,003	5/- for 1909	5% \$135 buyers	
Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	510,000 Tls. 517,502 Tls. 0,9124	5/- for 1909	5% \$135 buyers	
Madischappell of Mijl, Bosch & Landbouwex	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	315,000	2nd interim dividend of Tls. 11 for 1910	5% Tls. 1,352 1/2	
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	315,000	50 cents on fully paid shares and 5 cents on 1/3 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5% Tls. 111 sellers	
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	315,000	None	5% Tls. 111 sellers	
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	315,000	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	5% Tls. 111 sellers	
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 15,000	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	5% Tls. 115 sellers	
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200	Benefit shares	25	none	First year	5% Tls. 110 sellers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	1,100	50	25	none	None	5% \$800 Hongkong currency	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	none	15% for year ending 31st May 1910	5% \$150 buyers	
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	316,000	60 cents for year ending 31.12.05	5% \$74 buyers	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	316,000	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	5% \$121 sellers	
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	316,000	5/- for 1909	5% \$221 sellers ex div	
Watson (A.S.) & Co, Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	316,000	None	5% \$121 sellers	
William Powell, Limited	15,000	7	5	316,000	None	5% \$221 sellers	